Newsletter of the Birdwatchers' Society of Andhra Pradesh
New Series Volume 13 Number 12 December 2016

FIELD OUTING: Sunday, 18th December 2016: Cherlapally. Meeting point: Punjagutta Cross-roads, 6.30AM.

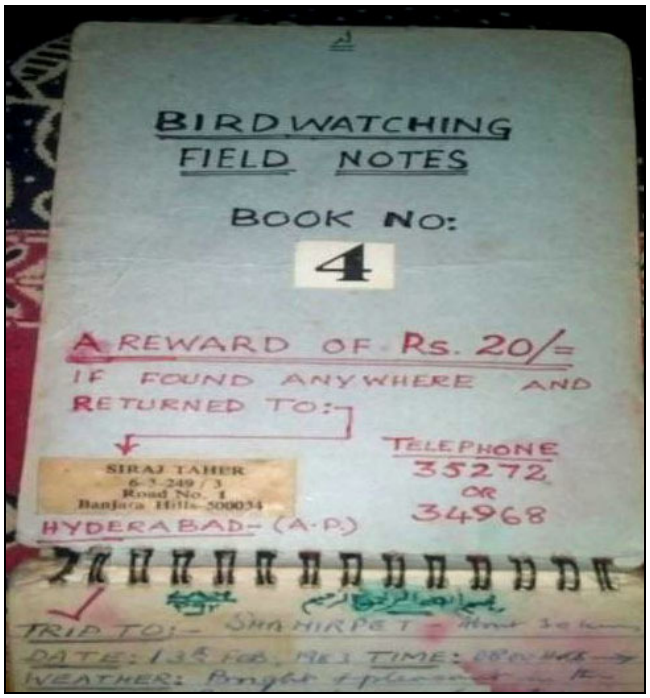
Since it is now mid-winter, a good number of migrant ducks and waders can be expected. In the past, the reeds beside the bund have also yielded interesting sightings like the 3 types of bitterns. This will be a half-day trip. Carry snacks and water as usual. For further details and to co-ordinate, please contact Ms Surekha Aitabathula (99490-38532).

BSAP BIRDING CAMP: Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuary, 9th to 11th December 2016.

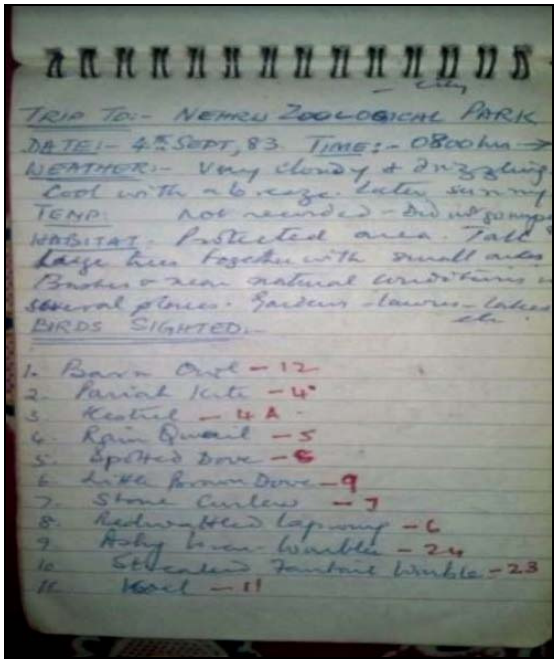
Locate near Kakinada, the Papikonda Wildlife Sanctuary spans a total area of 591 sq. km. and covers parts of West Godavari, East Godavari and Khammam districts. Being part of the Eastern Ghats, the sanctuary is home to several rare varieties of wild animals and birds. More details will be shared separately via email on the BSAP group.

The Art of Observation

Text & photos: Humayun Taher



About a month ago, I was going through my old field notebooks. What I found interesting, apart from some of the exotics that were commonly seen in those days, was the multiple uses to which we put our notebooks. I found the last page of one of these notebooks full of telephone numbers of people! Another had a page full of names (the old BSAP tradition of taking a membership roll call on every field trip – a tradition that is now extinct – as are a lot of other things!).


TRIP TO:- NEHRU ZOOLOGICAL PARK

DATE:- 4th SEPT, 83 TIME:- 0800 hrs

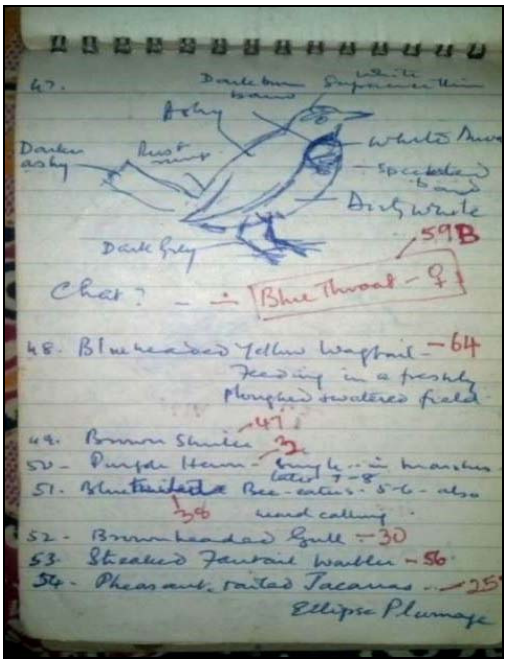
WEATHER:- Very cloudy & drizzling. Cool with a breeze. Later sunny

TEMP:- Not recorded - Did not go

HABITAT:- Protected area. Tall trees together with small ones. Broken near natural conditions - several ponds. Gardens - lawns - lakes etc.

BIRDS SIGHTED:-

1. Barn Owl - 12
2. Parial Kite - 4
3. Kestrel - 4A
4. Rain Quail - 5
5. Spotted Dove - 6
6. Little Brown Dove - 9
7. Stone Curlew - 7
8. Red-wattled Lapwing - 6
9. Ashy Iora - Warbler - 24
10. Streaked Fantail Warbler - 23
11. Koel - 11


47.

Ashy

Dark Grey

59B

Chat? - ∴ Blue Throat - ?

48. Blue headed Yellow Wagtail - 64
Feeding in a freshly Ploughed swatered field

49. Brown Shrike - 47 - 3

50 - Purple Heron - 2 single & 1 in marshes latest 7-8

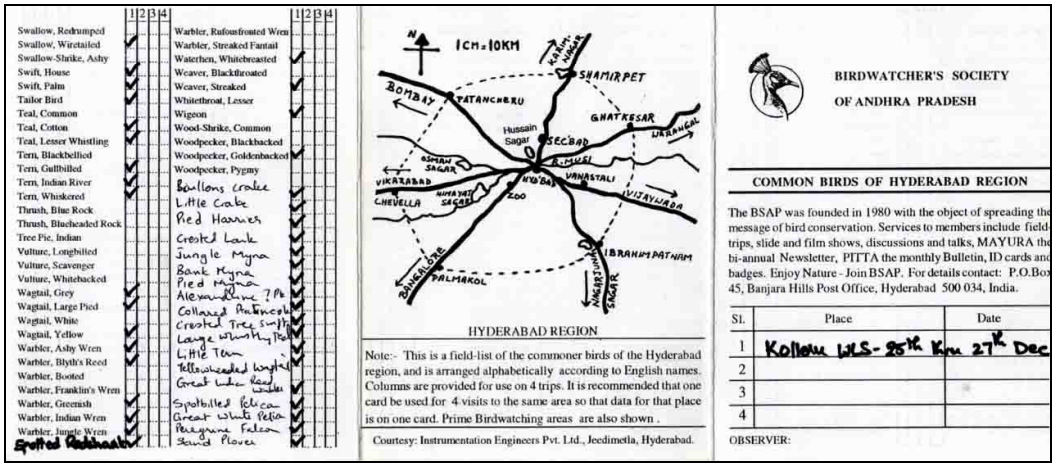
51. Blue tailed Bee-eaters - 5-6 - also heard calling - 36

52 - Brown headed Gull - 30

53. Streaked Fantail Warbler - 56

54 - Pheasant tailed Jacanas - 25
Ellipse Plumage

After a while, it became a bit of a pain to write out the names laboriously. Obviously, if we saw something we didn't recognize, the notebook still came out; but the need of the hour was an easier way of recording what we saw on the trips. Also part of the old BSAP tradition was a reading out of the day list at the end of the trip, while we were enjoying the post-birding *chai* and other comestibles. Enter the famous "Tick-list"…


	1	2	3	4
Swallow, Redrumped				
Swallow, Wiretailed	✓			
Swallow-Shrike, Ashy				
Swift, House	✓			
Swift, Palm	✓			
Tailor Bird	✓			
Teal, Common				
Teal, Cotton	✓			
Teal, Lesser Whistling	✓			
Tern, Blackbellied				
Tern, Gullbilled	✓			
Tern, Indian River	✓			
Tern, Whiskered				
Thrush, Blue Rock				
Thrush, Blueheaded Rock				
Tree Pie, Indian				
Vulture, Longbilled				
Vulture, Scavenger				
Vulture, Whitebacked				
Wagtail, Grey	✓			
Wagtail, Large Pied	✓			
Wagtail, White				
Wagtail, Yellow	✓			
Warbler, Ashy Wren	✓			
Warbler, Blyth's Reed				
Warbler, Booted				
Warbler, Franklin's Wren				
Warbler, Greenish	✓			
Warbler, Indian Wren	✓			
Warbler, Jungle Wren	✓			
Spotted Redshank				

	1	2	3	4
Warbler, Rufousfronted Wren				
Warbler, Streaked Fantail				
Waterhen, Whitebreasted				
Weaver, Blackthroated				
Weaver, Streaked				
Whitethroat, Lesser				
Wigeon				
Wood-Shrike, Common				
Woodpecker, Blackbacked				
Woodpecker, Goldenbacked				
Woodpecker, Pygmy				
Baillons crake				
Little Crake				
Pied Harrier				
Crested Lark				
Jungle Myna				
Bank Myna				
Pied Myna				
Alexandrine ? Pk				
Collared Pratincole				
Crested Tree Swift				
Large whitby Pel				
Little Tern				
Yellowheaded Wagtail				
Great Lake Reed Warbler				
Spotbilled Pelican				
Great white Pelic				
Peregrine Falcon				
Sand Plover				

HYDERABAD REGION

Note:- This is a field-list of the commoner birds of the Hyderabad region, and is arranged alphabetically according to English names. Columns are provided for use on 4 trips. It is recommended that one card be used for 4 visits to the same area so that data for that place is on one card. Prime Birdwatching areas are also shown.

Courtesy: Instrumentation Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Jeedimetla, Hyderabad.

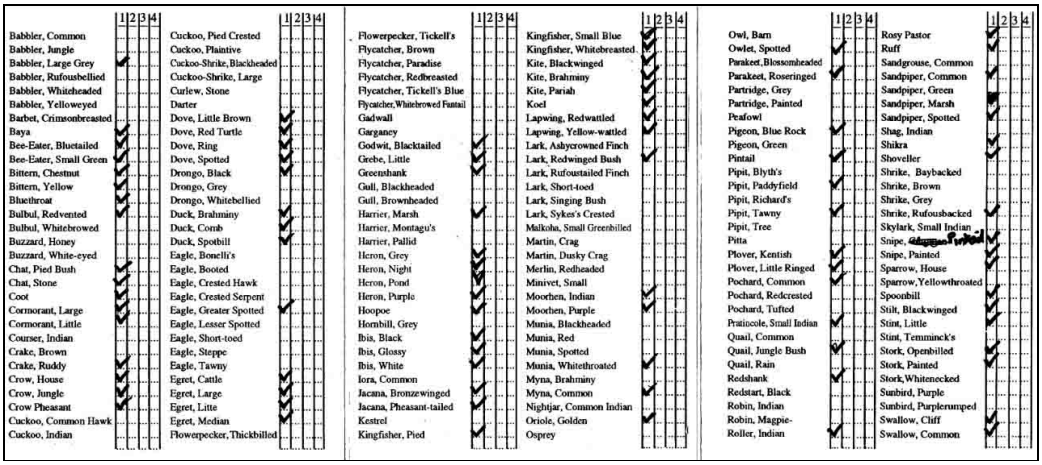
BIRDWATCHER'S SOCIETY
OF ANDHRA PRADESH

COMMON BIRDS OF HYDERABAD REGION

The BSAP was founded in 1980 with the object of spreading the message of bird conservation. Services to members include field trips, slide and film shows, discussions and talks, MAYURA the bi-annual Newsletter, PITTA the monthly Bulletin, ID cards and badges. Enjoy Nature - Join BSAP. For details contact: P.O.Box 45, Banjara Hills Post Office, Hyderabad 500 034, India.

Sl.	Place	Date
1	Kolleru WLS - 25th Km 27th Dec	
2		
3		
4		

OBSERVER:


	1	2	3	4
Babbler, Common				
Babbler, Jungle				
Babbler, Large Grey	✓			
Babbler, Rufousbellied				
Babbler, Whiteheaded				
Babbler, Yelloweyed				
Barbet, Crimsonbreasted				
Baya	✓			
Bee-Eater, Bluetailed	✓			
Bee-Eater, Small Green	✓			
Bittern, Chestnut	✓			
Bittern, Yellow	✓			
Bluethroat	✓			
Bulbul, Redvented	✓			
Bulbul, Whitebrowed				
Buzzard, Honey				
Buzzard, White-eyed				
Chat, Pied Bush				
Chat, Stone	✓			
Coot	✓			
Cormorant, Large	✓			
Cormorant, Little				
Courser, Indian				
Crake, Brown				
Crake, Ruddy	✓			
Crow, House	✓			
Crow, Jungle	✓			
Crow Pheasant				
Cuckoo, Common Hawk				
Cuckoo, Indian				

	1	2	3	4
Cuckoo, Pied Crested				
Cuckoo, Plaintive				
Cuckoo-Shrike, Blackheaded				
Cuckoo-Shrike, Large				
Curlew, Stone				
Darter				
Dove, Little Brown	✓			
Dove, Red Turtle				
Dove, Ring	✓			
Dove, Spotted	✓			
Drongo, Black				
Drongo, Grey				
Drongo, Whitebellied				
Duck, Brahminy	✓			
Duck, Comb	✓			
Duck, Spotbill	✓			
Eagle, Bonelli's				
Eagle, Booted				
Eagle, Crested Hawk				
Eagle, Crested Serpent				
Eagle, Greater Spotted	✓			
Eagle, Lesser Spotted				
Eagle, Short-toed				
Eagle, Steppe				
Eagle, Tawny				
Egret, Cattle	✓			
Egret, Large	✓			
Egret, Litte	✓			
Egret, Median	✓			
Flowerpecker, Thickbilled				

	1	2	3	4
Flowerpecker, Tickell's				
Flycatcher, Brown				
Flycatcher, Paradise				
Flycatcher, Redbreasted				
Flycatcher, Tickell's Blue				
Flycatcher, Whitebrowed Fantail				
Gadwall				
Garganey				
Godwit, Blacktailed	✓			
Grebe, Little	✓			
Greenshank	✓			
Gull, Blackheaded				
Gull, Brownheaded				
Harrier, Marsh	✓			
Harrier, Montagu's				
Harrier, Pallid				
Heron, Grey	✓			
Heron, Night	✓			
Heron, Pond	✓			
Heron, Purple	✓			
Hoopoe	✓			
Hornbill, Grey	✓			
Ibis, Black	✓			
Ibis, Glossy	✓			
Ibis, White	✓			
Iora, Common	✓			
Jacana, Bronzewinged	✓			
Jacana, Pheasant-tailed	✓			
Kestrel	✓			
Kingfisher, Pied	✓			

	1	2	3	4
Kingfisher, Small Blue	✓			
Kingfisher, Whitebreasted	✓			
Kite, Blackwinged	✓			
Kite, Brahminy	✓			
Kite, Pariah	✓			
Koel	✓			
Lapwing, Redwattled	✓			
Lapwing, Yellow-wattled	✓			
Lark, Ashycrowned Finch	✓			
Lark, Redwinged Bush	✓			
Lark, Rufoustailed Finch				
Lark, Short-toed				
Lark, Singing Bush				
Lark, Sykes's Crested				
Malkoha, Small Greenbilled				
Martin, Crag				
Martin, Dusky Crag				
Merlin, Redheaded				
Minivet, Small				
Moorhen, Indian	✓			
Moorhen, Purple	✓			
Munia, Blackheaded	✓			
Munia, Red	✓			
Munia, Spotted	✓			
Munia, Whitethroated	✓			
Myna, Brahminy				
Myna, Common	✓			
Nightjar, Common Indian				
Oriole, Golden	✓			
Osprey				

	1	2	3	4
Owl, Barn				
Owlet, Spotted	✓			
Parakeet, Blossomheaded				
Parakeet, Roseringed	✓			
Partridge, Grey				
Partridge, Painted				
Peafowl				
Pigeon, Blue Rock	✓			
Pigeon, Green				
Pintail	✓			
Pipit, Blyth's				
Pipit, Paddyfield	✓			
Pipit, Richard's				
Pipit, Tawny	✓			
Pipit, Tree				
Pitta				
Plover, Kentish	✓			
Plover, Little Ringed	✓			
Pochard, Common	✓			
Pochard, Redcrested				
Pochard, Tufted				
Pratincole, Small Indian				
Quail, Common				
Quail, Jungle Bush	✓			
Quail, Rain				
Redshank	✓			
Redstart, Black				
Robin, Indian				
Robin, Magpie-				
Roller, Indian	✓			

	1	2	3	4
Rosy Pastor				
Ruff	✓			
Sandgrouse, Common				
Sandpiper, Common	✓			
Sandpiper, Green				
Sandpiper, Marsh	✓			
Sandpiper, Spotted	✓			
Shag, Indian				
Shikra	✓			
Shoveller				
Shrike, Baybacked				
Shrike, Brown				
Shrike, Grey				
Shrike, Rufousbacked	✓			
Skylark, Small Indian				
Snipe, [illegible] Painted	✓			
Snipe, Painted	✓			
Sparrow, House	✓			
Sparrow, Yellowthroated				
Spoonbill	✓			
Stilt, Blackwinged	✓			
Stint, Little	✓			
Stint, Temminck's				
Stork, Openbilled	✓			
Stork, Painted	✓			
Stork, Whitenecked				
Sunbird, Purple				
Sunbird, Purplerumped				
Swallow, Cliff	✓			
Swallow, Common				

Still later, we found even this a bit of a fag. More importantly, people decided that all they really wanted to do was to tramp out into the field, peer through their camera viewfinders – and occasionally through binoculars…) – make appropriate admiring noises and then return home. The joys of birding were limited to the time in the field. Post-field activities (which are such an integral part of birding fun and learning) became either critically endangered or presumed extinct. In all this, it was far easier to have a standard checklist on our computers, which could quickly be modified for the day list. So, the electronic lists came into being…

BSAP Trip to Hyderabad University - 19th June 2011

1	Lesser Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna javanica*
2	Cotton Pygmy-Goose (Cotton Teal) *Nettapus coromandelianus*
3	Indian Spot-billed Duck *Anas poecilorhyncha*
4	Indian Peafowl *Pavo cristatus*
5	Grey Francolin *Francolinus pondicerianus*
6	Little Grebe *Tachybaptus ruficollis*
7	Oriental Darter *Anhinga melanogaster*
8	Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*
9	Purple Heron *Ardea purpurea*
10	Great Egret *Ardea alba*

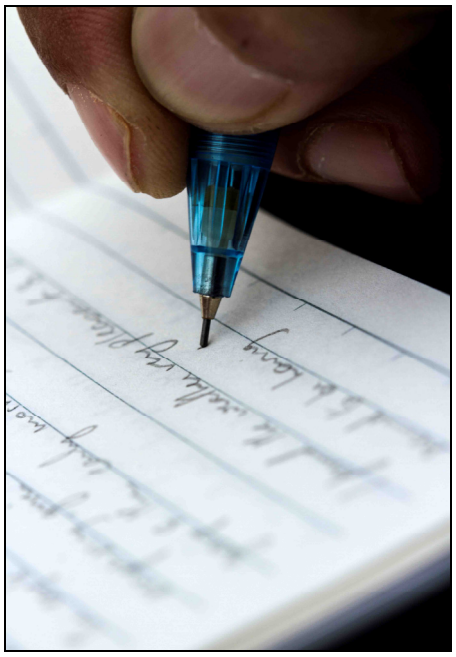
A very basic electronic list

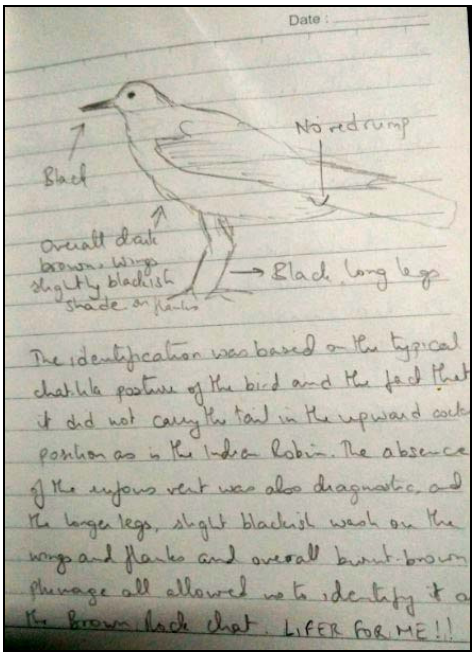
BSAP Field Trip to the Narasapur Reserved Forest area and backwaters of the Narsapur Lake
Date: 16th August 2015
Time: 07:45 through 11:45
Weather: Rain in the early morning. A thin drizzle for most of the day, but not enough to stop birding. Ground was wet and puddles of water in many places. Max temperature I recorded was 28 degrees C.

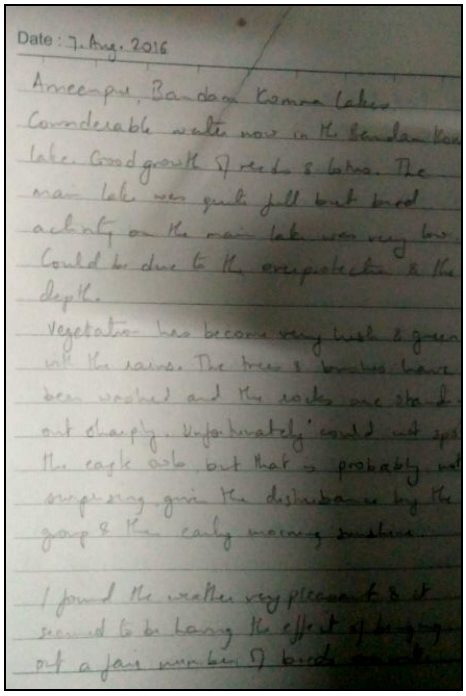
	Status	Species	Scientific name	Name as per eBird (Common Names translated to English(India))	Common Names - Old (As per Ali & Ripley in Pictorial Guide)	Synopsis Number	IUCN Status
1	R	Little Cormorant	*Phalacrocorax niger*	Little Cormorant	*Little Cormorant*	28	
2	R	Oriental Darter	*Anhinga melanogaster*	Oriental Darter	*Darter*	29	NT
3	R	Little Egret	*Egretta garzetta*	Little Egret	*Little Egret*	49	
4	R	Intermediate Egret	*Egretta intermedia*	Intermediate Egret	*Smaller Egret*	47	
5	R	Grey Heron	*Ardea cinerea*	Grey Heron	*Grey Heron*	36	
6	R	Purple Heron	*Ardea purpurea*	Purple Heron	*Purple Heron*	37	
7	R	Eastern Cattle Egret	*Bubulcus coromandus*	Eastern/Western Cattle Egret	*Cattle Egret*	44	
8	R	Indian Pond-heron	*Ardeola grayii*	Indian Pond-Heron	*Pond Heron or Paddybird*	42	
9	R	Asian Openbill	*Anastomus oscitans*	Asian Openbill	*Openbill Stork*	61	
10	R	Lesser Whistling-duck	*Dendrocygna javanica*	Lesser Whistling-Duck	*Lesser Whistling-Teal or Tree Duck*	88	

A slightly more "advanced" electronic list

Sherlock Holmes is said to have believed in the adage that "There is nothing new under the sun, my dear Watson. It has all been done before". How true this adage is, is now shown by the below photos. Taken during a recent birding trip…




Date :
No red rump
Black
overall dark brown with slightly blackish shade on flanks
Black long legs
The identification was based on the typical chat-like posture of the bird and the fact that it did not carry the tail in the upward cock position as in the Indian Robin. The absence of the rufous vent was also diagnostic, and the longer legs, slight blackish wash on the wings and flanks and overall burnt brown plumage all allowed me to identify it as the Brown Rock Chat. LIFER FOR ME!!

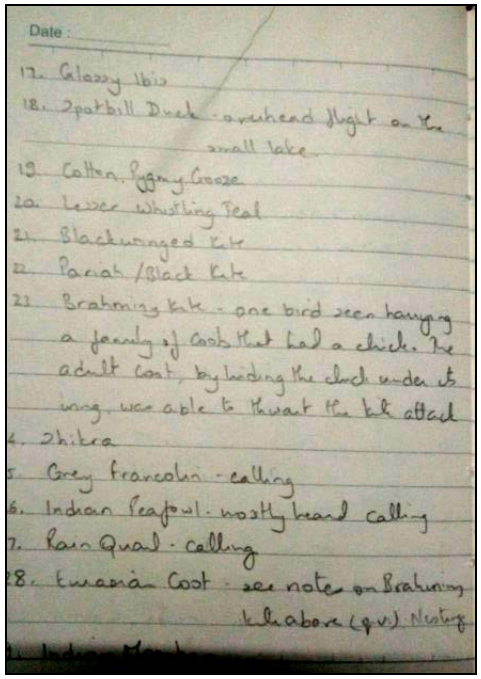

Date : 7. Aug. 2016

Ameenpur, Bandaru Kamma Lakes

Considerable water now in the Bandaru Kamma lake. Good growth of reeds & lotus. The main lake was quite full but bird activity on the main lake was very low. Could be due to the encroachments & the depth.

Vegetation has become very lush & green with the rains. The trees & bushes have been washed and the roads are also dust clearly. Unfortunately could not spot the eagle owls but that is probably not surprising given the disturbance by the gangs & the early morning walkers.

I found the weather very pleasant & it seemed to be having the effect of bringing out a few more birds


Date :

17. Glossy Ibis
18. Spotbill Duck - overhead flight on the small lake
19. Cotton Pygmy Goose
20. Lesser Whistling Teal
21. Blackwinged Kite
22. Pariah / Black Kite
23. Brahminy Kite - one bird seen harrying a family of Coots that had a chick. The adult Coot, by hiding the chick under its wing, were able to thwart the kite attack
4. Shikra
5. Grey Francolin - calling
6. Indian Peafowl - mostly heard calling
7. Rain Quail - calling
8. Eurasian Coot - see notes on Brahminy kite above (q.v.) Nesting

All of which just goes to show that "What goes around, comes around"!

* * *

Migration Watch

Srikanth Bhamidipati

"Migration" – this one word brings a lot excitement for birdwatchers all over the world. It's that time of the year again, when people gear up to welcome the migratory birds to our country and region.

Migration is the seasonal movement of animals from one part of the world to another. Many creatures migrate, including butterflies, fishes and mammals, but the most famous migrants are birds.

Bird migration is an amazing seasonal phenomenon as many species of birds migrate in search of food, which is abundant in warm, sunny places and scarce in dark, snowy locations. Ample food is found in places with longer daytime and this gives enough time for the birds to look for food.

Change in the daylight hours is the first trigger for birds to migrate. Weather, which can vary sometimes, can be unpredictable compared to the daylight hours which are more constant every year. The changes in the biological clocks of the birds act on the hormonal system and cause a few physiological changes like molting and plumage differences, and hence they grow restless and tend to start their migration.

Unlike other fauna, birds need to make a lot of pre-migration preparations, one of the most important of which is to prepare the body for the arduous journey. The birds aim to build up the fat content of the body, as the generally cannot feed properly during the course of the migration. Body toning, bulking up the body, and molting of feathers are important aspects of a successful migration; molting especially is very important as it produces new light feathers that enable birds to fly efficiently and handle the ensuing wear and tear.

During the migration the birds generally rely on the following:

Sight: They look for locations where they have access to a coastline, river beds, mountain ranges and lakes.

Smell: Every bird has a keen sense of smell, but how far they use this as a sensor/navigation tool needs to be further investigated. For some birds, scents are a confirmed sign of food source, and they may even navigate through the skies following the scents.

Sun: The sun is their guiding force for directions. They get a sense of time and direction by using the position of the sun to identify South. They fly left of the sun in the morning and right of the sun in the afternoon to fly South.

Stars: Some scientific theories postulate that birds fly at night based on the position of the stars.

Community Flocking: The birds generally migrate in large flocks and help each other reach their destinations.

The Risks

Migration is a very risky process for birds. The risk factors are predators, bad weather and human conflicts – which includes wetlands being drained or shrinking, forests being cut down, and other developmental activities which are carried out at the migration sites.

Sudden changes in climate, food and other aspects of the migration location may also impact migration – for instance, sudden storms may blow birds off course leading to exhaustion and enforced halts at unfamiliar or unfavourable locations.

Migration is a critical part of a bird's lifecycle, and a great challenge. Let us do our part to help these migrants in having a safe and pleasant stay.

* * *

Sighting of the Oriental Turtle Dove at Ananthagiri Hills, Sept 2016

Text and photo: Srikanth Bhamidipati

Size Length: 33-35 cm; Wingspan: 55 cm
Weight 165-274 g
IUCN Status Least Concern

The Oriental Turtle Dove (*Streptopelia orientalis*), also known as the Rufous Turtle Dove, is identified by the unique black and white stripes on either side of its neck. Reddish-brown underparts, black centers on the wings, reddish edges, red feet, grey bill and scaly appearance are some of the other physical characteristics of the bird. Sexes are similar, but juveniles lack the neck stripes and are much paler in color.

The Oriental Turtle Dove forages on the ground for pine seeds, herbs and plant shoots, but it has also been observed raiding paddy fields. Like other pigeons and doves, the Oriental Turtle Dove drinks frequently, consuming up to 15 percent of its body weight in water every day. Oriental Turtle Doves are monogamous breeders, and both sexes are known to share in the domestic chores. A breeding pair usually moves together, except when a male or female partner is incubating eggs or nestlings.

The breeding season depends on the location; in the north of the range, breeding takes place between May and August, while in south India the breeding season is between November and February (Ali & Ripley, 1989). During the breeding season, the male performs an elaborate display to attract a mate, flying up in the air and then gliding down with the wings and tail stretched outwards. After mating, a nest is constructed from twigs in a bush or tree at a height of no greater than five metres from the ground. Each nest usually holds 2 eggs which are incubated for 15 to 16 days. The chicks leave the nest after 15 to 17 days. The Oriental Turtle Dove usually breeds in open broad-leaved forests, mixed pine and forest edges and groves, wintering in more open and disturbed habitats, including cultivation. (Source: ARKive, 2016)

In winter, Oriental Turtle Dove populations from north Asia migrate to areas further south, and large flocks may form as they undertake this considerable journey. The majority of the South Asian population, however, does not migrate. The Oriental Turtle Dove occupies a variety of habitats and has been found as high as 4,000 metres in Nepal.

Sightings in Telangana

There are some unconfirmed records of this bird in Hyderabad, but the first known photographic record for this bird was on May 12, 2013, by Anand Madabhushi at Sanjeevaiah Park (17.4358° N, 78.4758° E) (vide Email dated 12/05/2013). On September 28, 2016, we visited the Ananthagiri Hills (17.3120° N, 77.8636° E) and found 2 individuals of this species sitting in the top canopy of a tree at a distance.

Initially we mistook it for a Spotted Dove (*Spilopelia chinensis*) but looking closely at the images we had captured (Fig-1) we realized that these were Oriental Turtle Doves. This makes our sighting only the second documented sighting of this species from the Hyderabad region.

Although the species is reasonably common in its preferred habitat, records from the southern states are scarce. As such, there is a need to undertake regular surveys to investigate the possibility of this species being found in higher numbers in the southern part of the peninsula, or even the possibility that the Hyderabad Plateau lies on its migration route.

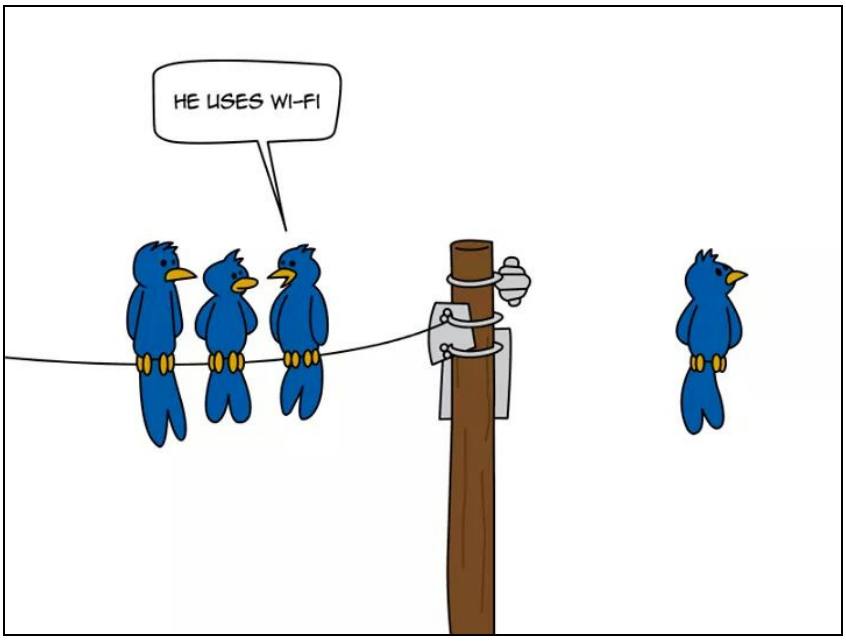
References

1. Ali, Salim and S. Dillon Ripley: 1989. *Compact Handbook of the Birds of India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. ARKive2016. Species factsheet: *Streptopelia orientalis*. Downloaded from http://www.arkive.org/oriental-turtle-dove/streptopelia-orientalis; December 12, 2016.
3. Pittie, Aasheesh: 2013. "FWD: This Morning." Email message to BSAP_Online Google group. May 12, 2013.

* * *

Bird Humour

(Contributed by Bharadwaj Korni)



* * *

We wish all our members a very happy and prosperous New Year 2017.

Bird of the Month

Text and photo: Umesh Mani

Emerald Dove (*Chalcophaps indica*)

Emerald Dove (Sattal, Uttarakhand, 19-04-2015)

Order: Columbiformes
Family: Columbidae
Genus: *Chalcophaps*
Species: *C. indica*
Size: 23-28 cm

Description & distribution: The Emerald Dove, also known as Asian Emerald Dove, Grey-capped Emerald Dove, Green Dove or Green-winged Pigeon, is a resident breeder in most parts of its range, comprising the tropical and sub-tropical parts of the Indian sub-continent, and extending east across Myanmar, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Taiwan and parts of Japan.

The Emerald Dove is a medium-sized, stocky, broad-winged, pigeon having very distinctive emerald-green upperparts. The male has a prominent white supercilium and forehead, and a grey crown and white shoulder-patch which are missing in the female. The underparts and sides of the head are deep vinaceous pink, fading to greyish on the lower belly. Tail and flight feathers are blackish. In flight, the latter show chestnut undersides; also visible are buff underparts and black-and-white barring on the lower back. It has a bright red bill, rufous feet and legs, and dark-brown eyes. The female has a generally browner complexion, with a warm brown crown, neck and underparts, and a grey shoulder-patch. The juvenile is similar to the female, but has dark-grey barring on a buffy-white forehead, narrow buff borders on neck and underparts, a brownish bill, rufous rump, and brown primaries and tertials with chestnut tips. The Sri Lankan sub-species, *C. i. robinsoni*, shows the grey colour of its crown extending as broad lines down the sides of the neck. The other recognized sub-species are the nominate *C. i. indica* of south-east Asia, *C. i. maxima* and *C. i. augusta* of Andaman and Nicobar Islands respectively, *C. i. natalis* of Christmas Island, Australia, and *C. i. minima* of the Numfor, Biak and Mios Num Islands of Indonesia.

Habitat & behaviour: The Emerald Dove, which is usually seen singly, or in pairs or small groups, frequents dry deciduous forests, rainforests and broad-leaved forests in wet regions like mangroves, farms, gardens, coastal green patches and woodlands. It is mainly terrestrial, foraging for fallen fruits, and is fairly approachable, tending to walk away rather than fly when disturbed. Its flight is fast and direct, with typical pigeon-like rapid wingbeats and the occasional sharp flick of its wings. It is quite agile while flying through forests. Its diet consists mainly of fruits, berries and seeds of a wide variety of plants. Its soft cooing call consists of a series of six to seven coos, progressively increasing in volume; they also sometimes utter a nasal *hoo hoo hoon*.

Nesting: The Emerald Dove nests mainly between January and May, with some local variations. The nest is a bare, flimsy twig platform, built on trees or bamboo clumps up to 5 metres above ground. The usual clutch consists of 2 creamy yellow eggs.

Local name: The Emerald Dove is known as *'raj ghughu'* in Bengali, *'andi bellaguvva'* in Telugu, and *'padaki pura', 'maragada pura' or 'thamil pura'* in Tamil.

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